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that after consultation with the rapporteurs he was prepared to withdraw it.

The President stated that M. Palacios (Spain) had desired to make a special statement on Article 39 concerning the official languages of the court.

M. Palacios (Spain) said he had hoped that the Spanish language might be authorized as an official language of the court. He did not, however, wish to raise any difficulties or to delay the discussion. He merely desired on behalf of the Spanish delegation to reserve the right to bring up the question at a more opportune moment.

The President said that there was no further amendment before the Assembly. He proposed that a vote should be taken on the whole of the resolution presented by Committee No. 3.

The Assembly thereupon adopted the resolution unanimously in the following form:

1. The Assembly unanimously declares its approval of the draft Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice, as amended by the Assembly, which was prepared by the Council under Article 14 of the Covenant and submitted to the Assembly for its approval.

2. In view of the special wording of Article 14, the Statute of the court shall be submitted within the shortest possible time to the members of the League of Nations for adoption in the form of a protocol duly ratified and declaring their recognition of this Statute. It shall be the duty of the Council to submit the Statute to the members.

3. As soon as this protocol has been ratified by the majority of the members of the League, the Statute of the court shall come into force and the court shall be called upon to sit in conformity with the said Statute in all disputes between the members or States which have ratified as well as between the other States, to which the court is open under Article 35, paragraph 2, of the said Statute.

4. The said protocol shall likewise remain open for signature by the States mentioned in the Annex to the Covenant.

It was at this point that President Hymans remarked: "The resolutions are carried unanimously. Gentlemen, the whole of the draft resolutions of the committee are passed. The Statute of the International Court of Justice is now set up. I think we have accomplished a grand work."

THE LEAGUE'S ASSEMBLY MEETING AT GENEVA

From the standpoint of the League's officials and its advocates, the Assembly's first meeting, held at Geneva, registered the following important results:

1. The meeting established precedents for international discussion and co-operation going far beyond anything previously recorded in human history.

2. The League became a living reality to the delegates, many of whom had arrived in a very skeptical mood.

3. Every participating government became equipped with a staff of trained people familiar with the workings and policies of the League.

4. Delegates from the smaller nations and from countries recently counted as colonies played an unexpectedly important part in the proceedings.

5. The willingness of Japan to defer the question of race equality and the general agreement to postpone amendments to the covenant were significant proofs of unwillingness to embarrass the League.

6. The Assembly proved itself an independent body, capable of initiative and determined to assume its full share of responsibility, without any tendency toward arrogant self-assertion.

7. The organization of the League was completed and foundations were laid for its future development and improvement.

8. The adoption of a budget placed the League on a sound financial basis.

9. The internal organization created by the secretary-general was subjected to a crucial test and found in excellent working order.

10. Six new States were admitted to membership, the admission of two former enemy States marking the most important step taken so far toward a bridging of the chasms created by the World War.

11. The election of China to the Council should speed the solution of the Shantung problem and may assist that ancient empire to assume its proper place among the great autonomous powers of the world.

12. Article X of the covenant was formally interpreted as a guaranty of protection against unprovoked foreign aggression, and not as a guaranty of the territorial limits and political conditions established by the peace treaties against changes of any kind.

13. Everything possible was done to enable the United States to join the League on its own terms.

14. The adoption of the plans for an international court of justice marks the first effective step toward the creation of an international tribunal not confined to the part of a mere mediator or arbitrator.

15. An appeal to the various governments not to increase their present expenditures for armaments during the next two years was the only formal step taken on behalf of disarmament, but the temper of the meeting was unmistakably in favor of more far-reaching action within a near future.

16. Definite provisions were made for the use of the economic blockade against possible violators of the covenant.

17. Bureaus were established to deal with economic questions and international communications.

18. The principles set forth and formally adopted by an overwhelming majority of the delegations on the mandates question will go far toward compelling the future adoption of a mandate policy in agreement with the spirit of the covenant.

19. Arrangements were made for an international conference to plan effective measures against the traffic in women and children.

20. A special committee was appointed to take charge of the fight against typhus and other epidemics in eastern Europe.

THE UNITED STATES, POLITICS, AND THE LEAGUE

Mr. Harding, speaking at a meeting of the Laymen's League of the Presbyterian Church, held in Marion, December 17, at which Mr. Bryan also was a speaker, said:

One of the great essentials of the hour is an understanding between man and his God. I don't believe men have the highest type of civilization without a religious strain. We need its discipline. I want America reconsecrated to the religious reverence that was apparent in the early days of the Republic.

I am trying to give you my conception of what government ought to be, to bring into practice in American Government the thoughts that emanate from the leading minds. Just government is the highest concept in the world. I don't think a government can be wholly just that has not in some way a contract with omnipotence. In the conception of Versailles there was no recognition of God Almighty. The best relationship of the nations of the world must be founded upon the recognition of that idea. I could not hope for a happy relationship among nations unless there was a common thought among them all, the recognition of a supreme being.